

# The Times' Daily Short Story.

## THE MOONSHINERS

(Original.)

There was trouble in the camp of the McDermons. For years they had run their stills in the heart of the Great Smoky mountains, and never had they been surprised before. But now their stills were gone, some of their men had been shot, while the rest, after scattering, had come together at the river fork to consider what to do.

"There's just one thing to do," said Brannagan, "and that is to break vengeance on the man that gave us away."

"And who was that?" asked Ian MacAllister.

"And who knows better 'n you know yourself. And you'd own, too, that it's the schoolmaster if you wasn't dead stuck on his daughter."

Ian MacAllister had long been a leader among them, but since their last misfortune, which they attributed to Cameron Swift, the man who taught their children and who, though he condemned their occupation, had before always been their friend, they had broken away from MacAllister's influence. For Ian would not listen to a word against Swift, and the gang attributed this to the fact that Ian was the slave of Lucy Swift, the schoolmaster's daughter. Brannagan had scarcely spoken when there was the sound of horses' hoofs, and a young girl riding astride pulled up in their midst.

"Scatter boys, scatter. The 'revenues' have got wind that you're here and before morning they'll be here."

"Go back to your father," said one of the gang, "and tell him that we want no warning from him or any of his kin."

MacAllister, seeing that he was powerless to protect the girl from insult, without a word took her horse by the bridle and led her away.

"It's no use, Lucy. The men have been informed that your father put the 'revenues' on to them, and they're not to be convinced to the contrary. Go away from here at once."

"I wish you'd come with me," she said as she started on, "and quit the gang forever."

But Ian had work before him just then. He feared the men were going to move upon Cameron Swift, seize him and hang him. In a moment he was back, and just in time to hear Brannagan propose to do exactly what he feared. Turning before he was seen he ran after Lucy to warn her, but was too late. He kept on, however, on foot till he came to a farm where he procured a horse and never drew rein till he dismounted before Swift's cottage and told of the danger.

"You'll have little time," he said, "to get far enough away, for they're near behind me. Mount my horse and let Lucy mount again and ride as fast as you can."

"But I know who was the traitor," said Swift. "A 'revenue' told me. It

was Brannagan."

"That won't save you. They're blind with rage, and just now Brannagan has them completely under his influence. Go at once."

"And you?" asked Lucy.

"I'll stay here and stand 'em off as long as I can."

In less than half an hour there was a commotion below, men calling to each other and shouting vengeance. Ian listened with his hand on the schoolmaster's rifle, which he had taken down from the wall, waiting till they should come up. He had locked and barred the house and taken position at an open window, where he could fire through closed blinds. He had no mind to hurt any of his comrades; he wanted the blood of Brannagan, the man who had betrayed them. On came the gang until they emerged from behind the trees and stood in front of the house. Then MacAllister, with the muzzle of his rifle pointing between the slats of the blind, aimed straight at the heart of Brannagan and, taking advantage of a moment when the traitor was not in motion, fired. Brannagan fell dead.

MacAllister threw open the shutter and stood where his form could be seen, though his features could not be distinguished for the darkness.

"Fools!" he cried. "It is Brannagan who gave us away. Search him. Like as not he has his bribe in his pocket."

John Hanson, a friend of Ian's, was the only one who recognized the voice. Jumping for the fallen body, he thrust his hands in the pockets, but pulled out nothing. Taking off the coat, he tore it in pieces, and five new, crisp \$100 bills, fresh from the United States treasury, fluttered to the ground.

Then there was a sudden stillness, and MacAllister, unarmed, walked out to them.

"Boys," he said, "it was the schoolmaster, whom you'd have hung if I hadn't forestalled you, who was told by a 'revenue' that Brannagan was the traitor. He was worse than a traitor, for he not only took a bribe for giving us away, but to turn suspicion from himself led you on to murder Cameron Swift. You're spared a crime."

"We wronged you as we did the schoolmaster," said one.

"You were always the best head in the lot. Tell us what to do," said another.

"What I am going to do is to give up 'moonshinin'' forever, and I'd recommend to each and every one of you to do the same. If you will, I'll go to Cameron Swift, and through him I believe I can get immunity for all of us. What d'ye say?"

Ian did get immunity through the schoolmaster, and every one of the gang went to work at an honest calling. As for Ian, he took a position on the railroad and, having a head for administrative work, soon became one of the prominent men on the line. Lucy Swift married him after his new career was assured.

### TO EASE ST. LOUIS FINANCER

Three Millions of Treasury Deposits Placed in Six Banks.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—The \$3,000,000 of government receipts which Secretary of the Treasury Shaw offered to deposit in the six national banks of St. Louis to enable them to assist in the crop movement and to finance numerous exposition enterprises without interfering with their regular business had been accepted. Each of the six banks will receive \$500,000. The amount of security to be given is \$4,000,000 in such securities as are accepted by savings banks in the east.

The offer was made two weeks ago, following Secretary Shaw's visit to St. Louis, at which time he asked that the amount of securities be \$1,000,000 for each \$500,000 deposited, or a total of \$6,000,000. Festus J. Wade, president of the Mercantile Trust company, who is in Washington representing the six national banks, Thursday notified the banks that Secretary Shaw had agreed to a reduction in the amount of security, and they at once accepted the offer.

### GERMAN KAISER IN VIENNA

Has a Conference With Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

Vienna, Sept. 19.—Emperor William has arrived here from Belye, Hungary, in the vicinity of which place he has been stag hunting with Archduke Frederick.

Emperor Francis Joseph, wearing the uniform of an Austrian cavalry general. He was accompanied by Chancellor von Bulow. The monarchs cordially kissed each other three times and then shook hands warmly. After an inspection of the guard of honor the emperors drove through the crowded and decorated streets to the Hofburg. They were accorded an enthusiastic reception all the way to the palace. The route was lined by troops.

### Killed by a Fast Train

Erie, Pa., Sept. 19.—Thomas Eldridge, aged twenty-two, a son of Postmaster L. O. Eldridge of North Springfield, and Miss Minnie Ruland, aged twenty, were instantly killed by the Lake Shore limited about two miles west of North Springfield. They were both prominent and popular young people and were returning home from a party in a carriage when killed.

### Professor Bain Dead

Aberdeen, Scotland, Sept. 19.—Professor Alexander Bain, formerly lord rector of the university here and for twenty years professor of logic and English literature, is dead.

## BALFOUR MAY RESIGN

Intimation That He Will Be Obligated to Surrender Premiership.

### EFFECTS OF CABINET CRISIS

London Political Circles in Consternation Over Secretary Chamberlain's Retirement — His Possible Successor.

London, Sept. 19.—Consternation and excitement, caused by the dramatic announcement of Joseph Chamberlain's resignation of the secretaryship for the colonies, prevail among all classes in the United Kingdom, to the exclusion of every other topic.

The Pall Mall Gazette aptly sums up the present crisis as the "most extraordinary in the whole history of constitutional government," adding that what will happen next no one can forecast with any degree of absolute certainty.

The Pall Mall Gazette states that Premier Balfour will fill up the vacancies and carry on the government until he meets parliament in 1904. Mr. Chamberlain, also, does not look for



PREMIER BALFOUR.

an immediate general election, expecting at least a twelve months' propaganda before the electorate can decide upon his proposals. Other rumors are current that Mr. Balfour is unable to find men to fill the vacancies and that he will be obliged to hand the king his own resignation. This, however, does not appear to be likely.

The Westminster Gazette and other papers forecast Lord Milner, the high commissioner in South Africa, succeeding to the colonial office, and it is definitely announced that Lord Stanley, financial secretary to the war office, and probably James Lowther, deputy speaker, will be among those promoted to the cabinet, but the details of its reconstruction are not likely to be known until Mr. Balfour has seen the king.

Almost every paper has its own candidate for the various vacant offices, but few of the prophecies coincide. The attitude of the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, being unknown creates further uncertainty.

### "Hamlet" Without the Prince

From all parts of the United Kingdom and the empire editorial expressions of opinion on the crisis are pouring in. The government organs frankly admit that Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal came as a bombshell. The Liberal organs, though announcing the "wreck of the Tory party," which is described as "Hamlet" without the prince," nearly all agree in saying that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation does not mean a victory for free trade. "Though the man has gone," says the Star, "his policy remains. This is Mr. Chamberlain's idea. He has yet to meet his Waterloo." This is borne out by reports from Birmingham, where the powerful organization in favor of preferential tariffs is centered. There, though the resignation of the head and shoulders of the movement came as a great surprise, ceaseless activity prevails, and it is announced that Mr. Chamberlain's previous arrangements for his campaign will all be carried out.

### A British Statesman's View

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Hon. Arthur Priestley, Liberal member of parliament for Grantham, Lincolnshire, who is in this city with the Kent County Cricket team, was interviewed concerning the resignation of three British cabinet ministers. Mr. Priestley expressed the opinion that Mr. Chamberlain had disrupted the Union party, that Premier Balfour must resign and that a Liberal victory would follow, with the formation of a new cabinet probably by Lord Spencer.

### Railroad Blacksmiths on Strike

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 19.—All the blacksmiths and helpers in the West Springfield shops of the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central railroad are out on strike to enforce their demands for an increase in wages. The number of men affected is thirty-five, and of these 40 per cent are blacksmiths and the others helpers. Master Mechanic Walter B. Leach said that the absence of the men would not be noticed for several weeks, as the work is well in hand.

### ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE

American Counsel Put Perplexing Questions to Canadian Attorney.

London, Sept. 19.—When the Alaskan boundary commission resumed its sessions Attorney General Finlay was subjected by War Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner to a fire of questions in connection with his attempt to show that the boundary should run from the head of Portland canal directly westward to the point where the mountains, claimed by the Canadians as the boundary, intersect the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude. The contention of the United States is that the boundary continues up to Bear river valley, from the head of Portland canal, to the fifty-sixth parallel. In this connection Mr. Root called the attorney general's attention to the fact that Vancouver referred to Marsley pass as the head of the canal and asked if it was not natural to suppose that the signatories of the treaty intended the line to follow this pass to the fifty-sixth degree.

The attorney general replied that the line under the treaty could not run farther than the water canal and from that point must seek the mountains at the fifty-sixth parallel.

Senator Lodge suggested that this would mean that the line must cross the mountains to reach those points described in the Canadian case, which the attorney general evaded touching upon.

The attorney general then passed to the discussion of the location of the line from the fifty-sixth parallel to Mount St. Elias, asserting that if the contention of the United States, that the boundary should go around the heads of inlets, was admitted then, correspondingly, Canada should gain by the tribunal deciding that the line should follow ten marine leagues from the shores of peninsulas.

Judge John M. Dickinson of American counsel said the United States was contending only for the heads of inlets, and not beyond, the attorney general having raised the point that the American claim for tide water as the boundary might put the boundary far into the interior of Canada.

### Arrival of a Noted Filipino

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—Second Lieutenant Crispulo Patajo of the Philippine scouts, the first of the natives of Luzon to wear the uniform of the United States army, arrived from Manila on the transport Sherman. First as a spy, then as chief of detectives and afterward as a lieutenant of a company of scouts, Patajo gained considerable distinction with the American forces during the Philippine campaign, and finally, on the special recommendation of Lieutenant General Young, he was ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will take a military course in the general service and staff college.

### A Lightkeeper's Experience

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—The government lightkeeper at the Harbor of Refuge, Delaware breakwater, reports that the lighthouse sustained much damage by Wednesday's storm. The keeper says the house was started, windows smashed and the entire building flooded. The supplies on hand were ruined by the salt water, and the keeper was forced to come ashore for oil to keep the lights burning. The tender Zizania, with supplies, is on her way down the Delaware river.

### Lived Over a Century

Kennebunkport, Me., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Ruth Curtis is dead at the home of her daughter here, aged 104 years. Mrs. Curtis probably was the oldest person in Maine. She was born on Dec. 11, 1798, and had spent her whole life in this town. Early last spring Mrs. Curtis fell and broke her hip, and since that time she had been confined to her bed.

### Much Married Burglar Sentenced

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Harold C. Mills was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary, besides paying a fine of \$1,000. Three women who had been married to Mills were present in the court room when the verdict was rendered—one from Detroit, one from St. Louis and the third a resident of Chicago.

### Indiana Corn Not Badly Cut

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—B. F. Johnson, chief of the Indian bureau of statistics, believes that the late frost in Indiana has not materially injured the chances of an average yield of corn in Indiana, and unless there should be heavier frosts within a week or two he believes the Indiana crop will be the average.

### Rich Farmer Commits Suicide

Frada, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Levi A. Starin, aged sixty, a rich farmer and prominent and influential resident of Fultonville, has committed suicide while temporarily insane. His wife found his body suspended from a rope attached to a rafter in the wagon house on his farm.

### Washington Lawyer Dead

Washington, Sept. 19.—Charles Maurice Smith, a prominent member of the Washington bar, is dead in this city of appendicitis, complicated with kidney trouble. He was fifty-two years old and a native of Dinwiddie county, Va.

### Unsafe Mine Shuts Down

Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Mahanoy City colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, employing 800 men, has been closed owing to the unsafe condition of the mine.

### King's Anxiety About Sir Thomas

London, Sept. 19.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra have requested to be informed of the latest news from Chicago regarding the condition of Sir Thomas Lipton.

## THE STATE OF TRADE

Conditions of Business as Reported by Dun's Review.

### EFFECTS OF BAD WEATHER

Unfavorable Atmospheric Conditions Have a Rather Depressing Influence—Otherwise the Business Situation is Satisfactory.

### New York, Sept. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Business has made moderate progress during the past week despite unusual opposition from the elements. When all other industries are to a considerable degree dependent upon agricultural conditions reports of serious injury to crops by cold and wet weather are not calculated to stimulate confidence. Subsequent corrections indicated that the amount of damage had been exaggerated as usual, and prospects brightened. Traffic was impeded to a considerable extent, especially by water, and at most of the large cities there was more or less interruption to trade by storms or unseasonably high temperature. Labor troubles diminished at the east, but new ones are threatened at the west, and a Texas mining town was depopulated by the emigration of strikers. The car shortage is beginning to be felt, especially in the Pittsburgh district, where sufficient labor cannot be secured for handling freight. Manufacturing plants are well occupied as a rule, even the textile mills reporting less idle machinery, and at Chicago there is notable pressure for implements and hardware. Lumber is in better demand as structural activity revives. Payments are seasonably prompt except where late crops delay settlements, and the outlook for fall and winter business contains much that is encouraging. Speculation halts and stocks average lower, yet the financial situation is not disturbing.

### Iron and Steel Industry

Conditions in the iron and steel industry were succinctly stated by a high authority when Mr. James M. Swan announced that "the end of the boom does not mean the end of prosperity." On the contrary, there is always danger of excess and inflation in a boom. Enthusiasm results in expansion beyond the point of safety, and there always follows a reaction that carries the pendulum too far the other way. In many departments of the industry there is striking evidence of this ultra conservatism at the present time. Quotations have been declining for some months, and a large tonnage of business is held back in the expectation that still better terms may be offered.

Textile mills are rather more fully employed, on the whole, although additions have been made to the idle cotton machinery, partially offsetting the increased activity of other spindles. No developments of importance occurred in the dry goods market. Jobbing trade continues satisfactory, but at first hands the situation is unchanged.

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STATEMENT JULY 1, 1903			
Loans and Discounts,	\$713,815.98	Capital Stock,	\$50,000.00
Stocks and Bonds,	211,700.00	Surplus and Profits,	27,949.74
Banking House,	12,500.00	Dividend payable July 1, '03,	1,500.00
Real Estate,	7,104.17	Dividends unpaid	15.00
Cash on hand and in banks,	144,176.61	Deposits,	\$1,009,832.02
	\$1,089,296.76		\$1,089,296.76

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Loans to cities and towns	61,600.00	Surplus Fund	5,000.00
Other loans	163,296.36	Undivided Profits	7,255.66
U. S. 2 per cent. Bonds at par	23,800.00	Dividends unpaid	972.00
Other U. S. Bonds	13,897.36		
Municipal Bonds	324,771.95		
Bank Stock at par	12,940.00		
Funds on hand	42,097.09	Deposits	\$1,037,821.64
	\$1,101,049.30		\$1,101,049.30

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